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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOLUME 10.

MAY 18, 1925.

NO. 20.

Feature of Issue: THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION.

## CROP PROSPECTS

### WHEAT AND RYE

Conditions in Western Canada are generally favorable and the season is earlier than for the last two years according to the official report as of May 1.

The abandonment of winter wheat in Canada amounts to 4 per cent of the area sown, or the same loss as that of last year. Allowing for abandonment, the acreage remaining for harvest is now placed at 793,000 acres compared with 774,000 acres harvested in 1924. The present condition of the winter wheat crop indicates a yield equal to 23.8 bushels per acre, the average for the period 1915-24, provided average conditions prevail throughout the remainder of the season. Last year the winter wheat conditions improved after May 1 and the yield was considerably above this average, being finally estimated at 28.8 bushels per acre.

There has been little change in the European crop outlook. The crop reports as of May 1 for Germany, Austria, Poland and Bulgaria indicate conditions of cereal crops above average. In Germany and Austria the condition of winter wheat is slightly better than was reported on April 1. Barley in Austria also shows some improvement. Other cereals are about the same. In England and Wales winter cereals are backward. Germination of spring cereals has been slow but stands are even and regular.

In French Morocco wheat is reported as satisfactory and barley and oats are average. The condition of the Egyptian wheat crop has improved during the month of April. The condition of the barley crop is unchanged.

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

## WHEAT AND RYE - CONT'D.

During the week revised estimates of wheat and rye acreage have been received for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Morocco. These estimates, with totals of other estimates received to date, are as follows:

## WINTER CEREALS 1923-24, 1924-25

Item	1923-24	1924-25	Decrease from 1923-24	Increase over 1923-24
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per Cent	Per Cent
Total 16 coun- tries.....	122,022	119,240	2.3	
Canada.....	774	798		3.1
Czechoslovakia..	1,330	1,522		14.4
Bulgaria.....	1,989	2,513		26.3
Luxemburg.....	18	21		16.7
Morocco.....	2,332	2,516		7.9
Total 21 coun- tries.....	128,465	126,610	1.4	
RYE				
Total 13 coun- tries.....	24,705	25,978		5.2
Czechoslovakia..	2,008	1,522	24.2	
Bulgaria.....	350	423		20.9
Switzerland.....	48	44	8.3	
Luxemburg.....	20	17	15.0	
Total 17 coun- tries.....	27,131	27,934		3.1

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

## BARLEY

Increased barley acreages are reported in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The barley acreage of Bulgaria is estimated at 551,000 acres against 525,000 acres harvested last year. In Czechoslovakia the area is 1,709,000 acres compared with a 1924 harvested area of 1,676,000 acres.

## OATS

The area sown to oats in Czechoslovakia amounts to 2,069,000 acres compared with 2,090,000 acres harvested in 1924. The acreage of oats in Bulgaria is estimated as 395,000 acres compared with 373,000 acres harvested last year.

## CROP P R C S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

## CORN

Bulgaria has planted a larger corn acreage this year than last, the estimate for the current season amounting to 1,493,000 acres as compared with 1,465,000 acres harvested last year. Czechoslovakia reports 389,000 acres, which is the same as the acreage harvested last year.

## SUGAR

The condition of the German sugar beet crop on May 1 was reported to be slightly above average, according to a cable received by the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute at Rome.

Earlier estimates of the Porto Rican sugar crop are likely to be considerably exceeded, according to W. F. Caillander, Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from the island. The general opinion of managers of a number of the Centrals is that if the weather conditions continue favorable, a crop of about 600,000 short tons will probably be produced. This is 10 to 15 per cent above the earlier estimates, some of the Centrals producing from 20 to 25 per cent more sugar than was anticipated last fall. While the sucrose content has been somewhat disappointing, the tonnage of cane is much larger than was expected. In fact, it is so great that it is unlikely that the mill capacity of the island will be sufficient to take care of it. There is still much cane to be ground, and the season for grinding is far advanced. These factors may tend to reduce the present estimates of production unless weather conditions continue favorable.

## COTTON

In Egypt the growth of cotton has been delayed by cold and windy weather, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Private reports state that unusually extensive replantings have become necessary. E. Caramano & Co. of Alexandria estimate the area of the 1925-26 crop to be about 2,250,000 acres, an increase of about 160,000 acres over their estimate for the past year. A probable increase in acreage from last year is also reported by Consul Ives at Alexandria.

An increase over last year is likely in the 1925-26 crop of the growing area near Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, according to Consul Oscar C. Harper of that city. Planting is now under way and the probable yield is forecast at 8,000 to 9,000 bales. No definite estimate is available for production in that district last year. This increase and possible increases already reported for Lower California will not approach offsetting the losses expected in the Laguna region.

## CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

## COTTON - CONT'D.

In Uganda, Eastern Province, Consul Avra M. Warren at Nairobi reports that many plants have been uprooted and food crops planted instead as a consequence of the cold and wet weather during the first half of January. Later sown cotton is bearing well and heavy pickings are taking place.

The Rhodesian cotton crop promises to be a good one, in spite of the excessive rains, states a writer in the "African World" of April 25, 1925.

## OIL FRUITS AND SEEDS

The flax area of Czechoslovakia is reported to be 57,000 acres for 1925 compared with 54,100 acres in 1924 according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The hemp area was placed at 29,000 acres which is practically the same as in 1924. Both crops in that country are used both for fiber and seed.

The outlook for the peanut crop in the Transvaal, Union of South Africa, is reported by Consul General D. C. Poole at Cape Town to be poorer than for last season, while in Natal it is somewhat better.

The olive outlook is excellent in the Leghorn district of Italy, the most important olive producing region of the country, according to Consul Jackson.

The production of olive oil in Portugal from the 1924 olive crop is reported by the International Institute at 57,910,000 pounds as compared with 95,920,000 pounds from the 1923 crop. These two crops are the largest reported in the past ten years.

The mustard seed outlook in the Catania district of Italy is stated by Consul Dorsey to indicate a yield 75 per cent greater than in 1924.

## FRUITS AND NUTS

The grape crop of the Leghorn district of Italy is expected to be luxuriant and good crops of all other fruits are indicated, according to Consul Jackson. He states that rains have been abundant and frequent through most of April. Almond conditions in southern Italy and Sicily are reported by Consul Dorsey to be about normal, the damage from cold weather in March being much less than at first believed. The summer lemon crop of that region, however, did not survive so well, having been damaged somewhat by hail.

Fruit conditions in the Union of South Africa are good in most districts.

## M A R K E T N E W S A N D P R O S P E C T S.

NEW YORK BUTTER MAKES GAIN OVER COPENHAGEN: Butter prices in London and Copenhagen on May 15, showed little change from the preceeding week, according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at London, but 92 score in New York gained 2 cents, putting it 7 cents above Copenhagen. The London market is reported quiet, with Danish continuing its gradual decline to 39 1/4 cents. Dutch butter held firm while New Zealand strengthened to 38 1/2 cents, with Irish selling at a similar figure. Price details appear on page 600. On May 9, shipments afloat from Australia and New Zealand totaled 43,512,000 pounds against 15,213,000 pounds a year ago. Of the 1925 figure, 30,912,000 pounds come from New Zealand and 12,600,000 pounds from Australia. For the 1924 date the figures were 15,213,000 and 5,882,000 pounds respectively.

BRITISH BACON MARKET STRONGER IN APRIL.- Imports of bacon into Great Britain during April were lower at 73 million pounds than for any month since November 1924 and about 2 million pounds below the total for March, 1925, according to a cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Imports from Denmark, however, increased to 37,744,000 pounds from 36,736,000 pounds for March. Canadian supplies decreased nearly 3 million pounds to 10,640,000 pounds. Prices rose almost \$1.00 per 100 pounds during the month. Supplies of hams were also short at 10,640,000 pounds, being about 5 million pounds below March and almost as low as December 1924. Lard supplies showed little change.

Bacon prices in British markets during the week ending May 13, showed improvement over the previous week for the first time in a month, according to a cable from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. There was practically no change in the prices of American wiltshires, but Danish at \$25.75 and Canadian at \$21.65 were \$1.30 and \$.90 per hundred pounds higher, respectively, than the previous week. The marketing of hogs in both Ireland and England continues smaller than at this time a year ago.

THE GERMAN HOG SLAUGHTER LIGHTER.- The first two weeks of May have witnessed generally lower marketings of hogs in Germany, accompanied by some improvement in prices, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture. Figures cabled for 14 markets, while as yet unconfirmed, indicate a decrease of 22 per cent for the two weeks ending May 13, as compared with the previous two weeks. Hogs of 220 to 265 pounds weight averaged \$13.45 at Berlin for the week ending May 13, compared with \$12.95 the previous week. Lard prices at Hamburg also strengthened, averaging \$18.00 as compared to \$17.45 for the week ending May 6.

## F R U I T N E W S

INCREASING BRITISH USE OF GRAPEFRUIT.- British consumption of grapefruit increased by nearly 80 per cent during the year ending March 31, 1925, according to Alfred Nutting, Clerk in the American Consulate General at London. Practically unknown outside of London a few years ago, grapefruit is stocked by most retail fruit merchants and by wholesalers for the expected increased British and continental demand. Florida fruit is now available in London in sizes of 96, 30, 70 and 54 to the box.

ISLE OF PINES WILL EXPORT FEWER GRAPEFRUIT.- Shipments of grapefruit from the Isle of Pines for 1926 will be less than the 225,300 70-pound crates exported during 1924, according to Charles Forman, American Consul at Nueva Gerona. Unfavorable growing conditions have reduced the crop of early grapefruit which will start moving in August.

HEAVIER SPANISH ORANGE EXPORTS.- Up to March 28, orange exports from Spain totaled 9 million cases for the 1924-26 season against 7 million up to the same date of 1924, according to C. S. Edwards, American Consul at Valencia. While exports continued heavy throughout March shippers lost heavily through low prices resulting from more fruit arriving in bad condition in British and German markets, and through the high prices demanded by growers.

MORE AUSTRALIAN APPLES FOR GREAT BRITAIN.- Australia expects to export 1,750,000 cases of apples during the season recently opened, according to Alfred Nutting, Clerk in the American Consulate General at London, who quotes the Australian High Commissioner. That figure would exceed the 1924 exports by about 250,000 boxes of about 130 apples per box. It is said that this season's shipments are superior in quality to those of last year.

FEWER SPANISH RAISINS AVAILABLE.- Of the 1924 Spanish raisin crop, 47 million pounds had been exported by March 31, 1925, leaving very small supplies on hand, which will be exhausted by the time the new crop is ready, according to C. S. Edwards, American Consul at Valencia. Exports of the 1923 crop on March 31, 1924, reached 33 million pounds. The new crop is reported to have suffered some damage from the cold wave experienced in March.

GREAT BRITAIN BUYS MORE AMERICAN RAISINS.- British imports of dried raisins during the first quarter of 1925 equalled only 9-1/2 million pounds against 10 million pounds for the same period of 1924, according to Alfred Nutting, Clerk in the American Consulate General at London. Of the 1925 figure the United States supplied 45 per cent or 5.9 million pounds, against only 11 per cent or 1.1 million pounds last year. Australia is now second to the United States in sales of raisins to Great Britain with 2.7 million pounds for the quarter January - March, 1925.

## REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE

April 15 - May 15, 1925.

Growing conditions in most wheat producing countries are better than they were this time last year. In Canada conditions are especially good, but estimates for India and the United States indicate a combined reduction of 190 million bushels. India is not expected to have an exportable surplus, and present conditions indicate that the United States will be on a domestic price basis for the greater part, if not all of the season. For about 2/3 of the Northern Hemisphere wheat areas, the acreage is 2 million below that of last season.

Wheat areas reported to date in 15 European countries outside of Russia are slightly larger than last year. Yields equal to that of the last ten year average would result in a crop about 1 per cent below that of 1924, although indications now point to yields above average. All of the Western European countries report improved conditions over those of the preceding month. The lower Danube countries continue to report improvements, although it is feared that earlier damage from drought will not be overcome completely this season. Reports on Russia indicate some improvement there, but there is not yet any indication as to whether or not Russia will have wheat to export.

Wheat exports from the southern countries have declined sharply, Argentina breaking from 19.5 million bushels in March to 9.5 million bushels in April. Australian exports dropped from 28 million bushels in March to less than 17 million for the following month. India, whose season is practically over, exported only 83,000 bushels against 2.4 million in March, with little prospect of there being an exportable surplus from the new crop. On April 1, the visible supply of wheat, according to Broomhall, amounted to 296 million bushels, not including Australia, against 316 million on March 1. If the Australian figures were included, the visible supply on April 1, 1925, would equal that of the same date a year ago, when the figure stood at 320 million bushels, the largest visible supply of any April 1, during the last five years. Wheat afloat on April 1, for Great Britain, the continent and for order totaled 84 million bushels against 86 million bushels on March 1, with stocks appreciably lower in importing countries. Prices have had a tendency to strengthen and may be expected to maintain levels favorably comparable with those of last year.

Cotton exports for April amounted to 485,022 bales against 750,000 bales in March and 322,503 bales for April 1924. Exports for the season to April 30 ran to 7,876,000 bales, against 5,339,000 bales for the same period of 1924. Of the March exports for the last two years, Germany has taken more American cotton than has Great Britain, with the latter country regaining the lead in April. As usual, most of the exports for the ten months period were taken by British mills, where conditions have not shown many signs of improving.

During April there occurred the seasonal shift of interest in dairying from the Southern to the Northern Hemisphere. While Australia and New Zealand are still exporting record quantities of butter and cheese for this time of year, the seasonal increase in European dairying is reflected in reduced milk prices in Berlin and London. The bolstering effect of German demand upon the London market may now be expected to diminish as domestic supplies increase. In America, the more abundant European supplies are reflected in the fact that for the first time since July 1924, 92 score butter in New York was substantially higher than best Danish in London.

## SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION

The most striking development during the past year in the foreign meat situation is the rapid growth of the continental market for Argentine frozen beef. According to the preliminary official figures, which are subject to revision, Argentine beef exports in the calendar year 1924 totaled 1,667,163,000 pounds, an increase of 40 per cent over the record exports of 1923. The unofficial, but usually reliable, reports of Weddell and Co., credit Argentina with exporting 1,868,368,000 pounds during 1924. Of the official preliminary total, the United Kingdom took 1,153,758,000 pounds, an increase of 11 per cent. Exports to other countries, chiefly Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands and Germany reached 568,021,000 pounds in 1924 against 167,160,000 in the preceding year, an increase of over 300 per cent. Shipments to the United States amounted to 5,384,000 pounds for 1924 against 1,413,000 during 1923. Details appear on page 573.

The total imports of frozen beef into Continental Europe during 1924 were, according to the estimates of Weddel and Co., about 918,000,000 pounds. Of this total Argentina furnished more than two thirds, the other third coming from Uruguay, Brazil and Australia, with small quantities from New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States. In addition there was a considerable importation into European countries of live cattle for slaughter. Canada shipped about 80,000 head chiefly to England, and Uruguay shipped about 41,000 head, chiefly to continental markets.

While beef shipments were larger than in any previous year, the shipments of mutton and lamb were smaller than in any year since 1919. The high price of wool apparently led sheep owners to retain their sheep for wool rather than to send them to market even at the relatively high prices which ruled during the year for mutton and lamb.

The latter half of 1924 witnessed the beginning of a downward trend in world production of pork and pork products, as the result of the exceptionally heavy slaughtering of 1922, 1923 and early 1924, in practically every pork producing country of importance, with the exception of Germany. The relatively high prices of corn and other feeds has had its effect in nearly all these countries. The outstanding feature of this development has been the sharp reduction in supplies of American pork and pork products, which ordinarily constitute about two-thirds of the volume of international trade in such products. The resultant higher prices brought about a decrease of nearly 25 per cent in American exports of bacon and hams in 1924, and a decline of 9 per cent in the exports of lard. Ireland and several of the smaller pork exporting countries around the Baltic are producing much less bacon for export than a year ago, and some tendency downward is also apparent in Denmark and Great Britain. Slaughterings have recently been heavy enough in Germany and The Netherlands to cause some apprehension as to production during the latter part of the year.

It seems probable considering the relation of hog and feed prices, and the recent trend of slaughtering, that world production of pork will continue to decrease during the balance of 1925, and that no material increase will occur before the spring of 1926. Continued shortage of feed supplies might conceivably delay increased production even longer.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION

Argentina

The year 1924 brought some recovery of the cattle industry of Argentina from the severe depression following the collapse of the war time boom. The way had been prepared for renewed prosperity in the previous year by a very general liquidation of the industry and deflation of land values and overhead costs. Owing to the increased European demand for beef, prices of special steers for chilled beef in the Buenos Aires market increased from the equivalent of \$3.19 per 100 pounds live weight in January 1924 to \$5.95 in October. The December average price was \$5.42, but in the early months of 1925 the market strengthened again and the average price of special steers in March was \$6.20 per 100 pounds, the highest price since November 1920.

New high records were made during 1924 in cattle slaughterings and in beef exports with an inspected slaughter of 4,321,000 head and an estimated total slaughter which is usually about twice the inspected slaughter, of about 8,600,000 head. Total exports, according to preliminary official estimates amounted to 1,567,163,000 pounds and according to unofficial estimates to 1,868,868,000 pounds.

Weather conditions, however, were very unfavorable during the year. The country was visited by a severe drought which started in March and was not generally broken until the middle of December. The winter drought in itself was not serious, but when the spring rains also failed, the pasture situation in many parts of the country became desperate. In order to lighten the ranges and avoid heavy loss, unusually large numbers of cattle were sent to market in November and December. Fortunately for the owners, prices were high and weakened only a few cents under the pressure of heavy marketings. Heavy general rains in the latter part of December and in January, however, have put the ranges and the alfalfa pastures in good condition, and it is not thought that the prolonged drought wrought any permanent damage.

The total number of cattle in Argentina in 1922 was reported as 37,000,000 as compared with 25,867,000 in 1914. Assuming the same number of cattle in 1924 as in 1922, the total slaughterings in 1924 amount to 23.3 per cent, which seems rather heavy when it is considered that the steers marketed in Argentina are usually from 3 to 4 years old. There is, however, a recent tendency toward earlier marketing and it is therefore possible that the slaughtering rate of 1924 may be maintained without reducing the herd. On the other hand, Mr. John Boyd Cramsie, an Australian cattle man of wide experience, who recently visited Argentina, testified before the British Royal Commission on Food Prices, that the Argentine cattle industry had about reached its limits of expansion and that the exports of the past year were made only by cutting into the cattle reserve.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

The Argentine sheep industry has also been more prosperous during the past year, on account of higher prices both for wool and mutton. Exports of frozen mutton and lamb in 1924 were slightly larger than in previous years but with the total number of sheep reduced to around 30,000,000 from a maximum of about 75,000,000 about 30 years ago, it is not likely that mutton exports will be greatly increased, especially since cattle prices have improved.

ARGENTINA: Exports of chilled and frozen beef and frozen mutton by countries, 1913, 1922-24.

Kind of Meat and Country to which exported	Year ending December 31				1924
	1913	1922	1923	1924	
BEEF, FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN:					
United Kingdom .....	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States .....	747,633	833,969	1,026,768	1,153,753	
Italy .....	7,873	3,040	1,413	5,384	
France .....	5,571	944	12,099	93,504	
Netherlands .....	1,852	17,626	33,911	105,755	
Belgium .....	1,506	7,890	23,567	88,612	
Germany .....	1,058	13,250	47,968	141,277	
Other countries ....	.....	16,239	49,604	71,513	
Total .....	772,757	893,006	1,195,341	1,367,163	
MUTTON, FROZEN:					
United Kingdom .....	106,557	167,889	169,117	153,213	
France .....	1,193	4,070	5,073	10,783	
United States .....	397	6,863	1,091	8,918	
Italy .....	201	22	44	626	
Belgium .....	0	0	1,984	5,875	
Germany .....	0	787	1,294	2,218	
Netherlands .....	0	459	101	498	
Other countries ....	1,659	13	80	222	
Total .....	110,007	180,103	178,784	182,353	

Compiled from Boletin Mensual de Estadística Agrícola. El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Estadística Agro-Pecuaria.

ARGENTINA: Nationality of capital in packing plants, 1924.

Nationality	Subscribed Capital (Thousand Dollars)	Percent of Total	
		Per cent	
American	46,283	52.52	
British	23,232	26.37	
Anglo-Argentine	12,623	14.33	
Anglo-Dutch	5,089	5.77	
Argentine	839	1.01	
Total	88,115	100.00	

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura de Argentina. October 16, 1924.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

## ARGENTINA: Capital in packing plants, 1924.

Companies	Location of plant	Authorized Capital	Subscribed Capital	Percent of total	Nationality
Swift de la Plata	La Plata	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	100.00	
	Rio Gallegos	16,830	16,830	19.10	American
Armour de la Plata	San Julian				
La Blanca	La Plata				
Wilson de la Argentina	Santa Cruz	16,830	16,830	19.10	American
Sansinena Anglo-South American	Avellaneda	\$ 415	\$ 415	9.55	American
English and Dutch	P. Alcina	4,203	4,203	4.77	American
Smithfield and Argentine	Avellaneda				
Argentine Term. del Fuego	Cuatreros	12,623	12,623	14.33	Anglo-Argentin
Liebig	Zarate				
Bovril	Compania	6,157	6,157	7.00	British
	Las Palmas	5,089	5,089	5.77	Anglo-Dutch
	Zarate	6,362	4,771	5.41	British
	Santa Cruz	339	339	1.01	Argentine
	Colon, Entre Rios	10,603	9,531	10.59	British
Total	F. R.	92,453	88,115	100.00	

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura de Argentina. October 16, 1924.

Uruguay

The same conditions which affect the cattle industry in Argentina also affect the industry in the neighboring country of Uruguay. Uruguay has also shared in the development of European markets for frozen beef and in addition has exported in the past year over 40,000 head of live cattle to Europe for slaughter. Beef exports amounted to 267,000,000 pounds according to the estimates of Weddel and Co., as compared with 240,000,000 pounds in 1923. This beef was about equally distributed between British and continental markets. The drought was a serious handicap to the industry in Uruguay as well as in Argentina, but the higher prices obtained for stock which had to be sold compensated for the drought losses.

An official cattle census was completed in December 1924, showing 3,431,613 head of cattle in Uruguay as compared with 7,202,352 head in 1915.

Sheep have increased in Uruguay from 11,475,000 in 1916 to 14,514,060 in 1924. Mutton exports in 1924, however, were smaller than in 1923, indicating that the tendency has been to increase the flocks for wool rather than to develop the trade in frozen mutton and lamb.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

Australia.

In Australia the sheep industry is relatively more important than the cattle industry and in pre-war years the exports of mutton and lamb were nearly equal by weight to the exports of beef, while at the same time Australia was the world's greatest source of wool. Because of its greater distance from British and French markets during the war, with almost impossible transportation difficulties to overcome, the Australian meat trade did not profit so much from war conditions as did the meat trade of Argentina and Uruguay, nor has there been any real return to the prosperity of the years just preceding the war. Exports of both beef and mutton have shown wide variation from year to year.

In 1924 there was some improvement in the situation toward the end of the year with higher prices in world markets, and this improvement has continued in 1925. Exports of mutton and lamb, however, were very small, as lambing was not up to expectations in the previous year, and there was a tendency to retain the sheep for wool. Even with mutton exports amounting to only 40,000,000 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1924, and about 45,000,000 pounds in the calendar year 1924, however, according to Weddel and Co., the number of sheep in the Commonwealth was reduced from 80,625,000 in 1923 to 76,752,000 in 1924.

The number of cattle in Australia was reported as 13,568,799 in 1924. Exports of beef are reported as 105,000,000 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1924, and are estimated by Weddel as 165,000,000 pounds for the calendar year 1924.

Weather conditions in Australia were on the whole favorable in 1924, and pastures are reported to be in good condition.

The Australian meat trade operates a large number of small packing houses which in 1924 numbered 54 as compared with less than one fourth that number in Argentina, which produce ten times the total Australian output. Recently a test shipment of chilled beef was sent to the United Kingdom and is reported to have arrived in good condition. It is hoped that the new chilling process used in this shipment will eventually enable Australia to compete with Argentina in chilled as well as in frozen meat.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of frozen beef and mutton by countries,  
1913, 1922-1924.

Kind of meat and Countries to which exported	Year ending			
	December 31 1913	1921-22	1922-23	June 30 1923-24
BEEF, FROZEN:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom ...:	169,563	108,672	112,317	62,310
Philippine Islands: ..	14,535	8,094	4,780	8,443
Italy .....:	6,357	1/	67	8,512
United States ....:	5,938	72	100	1/
Egypt.....:	3,591	1,904	5,228	3,242
Hawaiian Islands...:	2,356	555	2,090	230
Other Pacific Is. : ..	54	111	181	1/
Malaya (British) ...:	2,054	2,393	2,216	1,909
Germany.....:	1,814	1/	17,322	5,438
Malta.....:	1,142	1/	1,224	2,003
Netherlands East :				
Indies.....:	500	409	349	375
Hongkong.....:	424	611	511	1,445
Gibraltar.....:	354	1/	353	1,255
France.....:	349	784	1,802	625
Ceylon.....:	222	322	457	320
Japan.....:	37	213	398	885
Belgium.....:	35	1/	2,452	7,728
Netherlands.....:	1/	1/	490	164
Other countries...:	9,694	27	114	295
Total.....:	218,919	124,167	152,951	105,184
MUTTON, FROZEN:				
United Kingdom ...:	191,440	88,632	162,653	35,997
Germany .....:	5,144	1/	711	2
Canada.....:	1,663	329	203	251
Union of S. Africa: ..	1,550	75	179	156
Malta.....:	1,059	1/	269	0
Malaya (British) ...:	929	1,090	1,107	847
Philippine Islands: ..	779	289	209	184
Egypt.....:	633	173	984	463
Hongkong.....:	401	391	432	492
Ceylong.....:	365	397	340	416
Hawaiian Islands...:	91	202	333	176
Other Pacific Is...:	24	78	45	1/
Japan.....:	2/	7	18	433
Gibraltar.....:	1/	1/	93	229
Other countries...:	854	49	32	109
Total.....:	204,932	91,715	167,613	39,805

1/ If any, included in other countries.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

New Zealand

The trend of the cattle industry in New Zealand is rather toward production of dairy products than of beef, but since beef and veal are important by-products of dairying, the improved prices for frozen meat have added greatly to the income of New Zealand farmers. Exports of frozen beef and veal in 1924 amounted to 72,700,000 pounds as compared with 82,300,000 pounds in 1923.

New Zealand is the most important source of supply for the frozen mutton and lamb sold on British markets. In 1924 exports of mutton and lamb amounted to 278,000,000 pounds as compared with 250,000,000 pounds in 1923. The United Kingdom is practically the only market for mutton and lamb and in 1924 New Zealand furnished nearly one half of the total imported supply. Weather conditions in 1924 were excellent for livestock, and both the cattle and sheep industries ended the year in an exceptionally favorable position. The number of sheep in the Dominion increased during the year from 23,081,000 head to 23,776,000 head and the number of cattle from 3,481,000 head to 3,563,000 head.

Present indications are that the trade expects exports for 1925 to do no more than equal those of last year. While improved weather conditions in April suggested a more favorable outlook, shipments of mutton, lamb and beef for the first quarter of 1925 show substantial declines below the figures for the corresponding period of 1924. According to commercial advices, the shortage in lamb figures occurred in March, when, owing to a docker's strike many shipments were delayed until April. The figures follow:

NEW ZEALAND.— Meat exports for the first quarter of the years 1924 and 1925.

Month, 1925	Mutton	Lamb	Beef
	Carcasses	Carcasses	Quarters
January .....	115,000	373,000	7,000
February .....	313,000	682,000	13,000
March .....	222,000	321,000	30,000
Total .....	650,000	1,376,000	50,000
First quarter 1924....	786,000	1,842,000	80,000

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONF'D.

The reduced exports of lamb are a reflection of the smaller killings in both the North and South Islands, particularly the latter, where lamb killings were about 225,000 head behind the 1924 period, in spite of the fact that the Canterbury works opened two weeks earlier this year. Unsettled weather in the South Island during January and February caused a shortage of good pasture and a consequent shrinkage in the number of lambs fattened for export. Both islands report that favorable conditions have prevailed during most of the season, however, and with the good weather total lamb killings are expected to be only 60,000 short of last season. Mutton killings in both islands are expected to about equal those of 1924.

Average overall prices for stock delivered at the factory have been comparatively steady for the three months under review, but substantially higher than for the same period of last season, especially for prime wethers, North Island.

## Prices in North Island, 1924 and 1925

Month	Prime Lamb	Prime Wethers	Prime Ewes
	1924 : 1925	1924 : 1925	1925
	Cents : Cents	Cents : Cents	Cents
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
January .....	.1634 : .2291-2392	.1062 : .1694	.1195
February.....	.1786 : .2386	.0893 : .1591-1690	.1298
March.....	.. : .2388	.. : .1692	.1194

## Prices in South Island, 1925

Month	Prime Lamb	Prime Wethers	Prime Ewes
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
January.....	.2391 - .2540	.1494 - .1594	.1195
February .....	.2436 - .2535	.1491 - .1591	.1293
March .....	.2289 - .2488	.1493 - .1542	.1194

Canterbury (South Island) prices during January and February 1924 varied between .1820 cents and .1956 cents per pound for prime lamb and between .1092 and .1269 cents for prime wethers. The 1925 prices appear to be showing the effect of the drought and the consequent comparatively short supplies.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CON'T.

Germany

Slaughtering both of cattle and hogs was very heavy in Germany during 1924, particularly in the spring and fall months. This seems to have been caused by the need of the farmers for ready money. Prices were generally low during the year but imports of Argentine beef were heavy, amounting to more than 130,000,000 pounds. Following the liquidation of cattle stocks during the past year it seems probable that meat imports will be heavy in 1925.

Costs of marketing livestock and meat are higher than before the war, according to statistics published April 16 in *Statistische Korrespondenz*, the official organ of the Prussian Land Office at Berlin. On the Berlin wholesale livestock market the average price received for beef cattle in 1913 was 51 per cent of the price paid by the consumer for fresh beef. In 1924 the live animal brought only from 34 to 43 per cent of the retail price. The wholesale meat dealer received 26 per cent in 1913, while in 1924 he took from 29 to 38 per cent of the consumer price. The retailer charged 23 per cent of the consumer price in 1913 while in 1924 he took from 21 to 35 per cent.

In hog marketing the costs of distribution show even a greater increase over 1913. In Berlin, during 1913, the average market price of hogs was 73 per cent, the wholesaler's margin was 18 per cent and the retailer's margin only 9 per cent of the price paid by the consumer for pork. During 1924 the market price of hogs was from 46 to 61 per cent, the wholesale margin was from 13 to 23 per cent, while the retailer took from 18 to 41 per cent of the price paid by consumers. The larger charge made for the services of distribution in 1924 and at present are accounted for largely by higher operating costs. Labor and materials used in slaughtering, wholesaling and retailing operations are more expensive than before the war. The general level of efficiency in the meat business in Germany is lower than before the war also. Many small concerns were started during inflation time and this resulted in reducing the turnover of individual firms without a corresponding reduction in costs of operation. The turnover tax levied by the government on each sale adds from 6 to 8 per cent to the consumer price also.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

SWINE: Monthly slaughterings in the United States and Germany  
1923-1925 a/

Month	United States Inspected			Germany at the 36 Most Important Slaughter Points b/			
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
January .....	5,134,029	5,911,242	5,978,522	131,548	173,239	229,953	
February.....	4,230,575	5,006,290	4,446,936	97,149	193,013	241,567	
March.....	4,837,791	4,536,372	3,299,344	136,901	186,733	292,133	
April.....	4,179,438	4,073,248		122,222	211,192		
May.....	4,325,130	4,277,565		128,113	229,479		
June .....	4,302,533	4,287,552		121,391	246,724		
July .....	3,983,435	4,113,814		99,064	241,941		
August.....	3,556,039	3,070,206		64,149	222,168		
September....	3,212,350	2,856,960		58,633	224,644		
October .....	4,327,951	3,498,135		66,177	243,596		
November....	5,340,678	4,640,944		69,463	235,104		
December....	5,903,759	6,600,306		139,969	265,465		
Total .....	53,333,708	52,872,634		1,234,784	2,678,298		

a/ No data has been received on monthly slaughterings in Denmark during 1925 as yet. The total for the year 1924 was 4,024,038 compared with 3,414,349 in 1923.

b/ The slaughterings at these points averaged approximately 23 percent of the total inspected slaughter in 1923 and 1924.

GERMANY: Imports of fresh and frozen beef and mutton, 1913, 1922-1924.

Kind of meat and Country from which imported	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1922	1923	1924
BEEF, FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark .....	27,221	1,263	679	1/
Netherlands.....	20,542	4,027	1,181	1/
Australia.....	784	10,414	3,608	1/
United States.....	23	12,279	13,075	13,242
Argentina.....	1/	10,346	68,254	153,409
Brazil.....	1/	10,501	9,633	2,428
United Kingdom.....	1/	2,922	8,400	1/
Other countries....	18,159	6,664	4,555	12,545
Total.....	66,729	58,916	109,385	181,624
MUTTON, FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN:				
Argentina.....		1,057	1,710	2,285
United States.....		875	300	192
United Kingdom.....		432	318	1/
Other countries....		560	469	547
Total.....	2/ 1,933	2,924	2,797	3,024

Compiled from Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

1/ Included in other countries.

2/ Not classified according to countries.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

France

The number of cattle in France has nearly reached the pre-war level, but the number of sheep, while greater than in 1923 is still much below the level of 1913. Beef prices have been high throughout the past year and as a result the French people have overcome their prejudice against frozen beef which nearly 200,000,000 pounds was imported in 1924.

Belgium

Belgium, like England, has a dense industrial population with a very limited agricultural area and depends to a very large extent upon imported food supplies. The per capita consumption of meat is lower than in England, but in proportion to its population the importation of frozen beef is greater than in any other country on the European continent.

Italy

The domestic cattle situation improved materially during 1924 with an unusually large hay crop which made it possible to withhold cattle from slaughter and to allow the numbers of cattle to increase. This may account for the unusually heavy importation of frozen beef during 1924, Italy ranking next to the United Kingdom in total beef imports.

## MEATS: Estimated per capita consumption in certain countries

Countries	Beef & Veal		Mutton & Lamb		Pork		Total Beef, mutton and pork	
	1912	1922	1912	1922	1912	1922	1912	1922
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina <sup>a/</sup>	254.5	293.3	<sup>b/</sup> 26.4	29.1	<sup>b/</sup> 16.0	24.1	<sup>b/</sup> 273.6	246.5
Australia	---	<sup>c/</sup> 109.7	---	<sup>c/</sup> 69.5	---	<sup>d/</sup> 10.6	---	---
Canada	<sup>e/</sup> 60.9	72.7	<sup>e/</sup> 10.6	9.3	<sup>e/</sup> 66.7	73.8	<sup>e/</sup> 138.2	156.3
Denmark <sup>f/</sup>	44.5	57.7	<sup>g/</sup> 8.2	5.9	<sup>g/</sup> 45.4	37.3	<sup>g/</sup> 93.1	100.9
New Zealand <sup>h/</sup>	---	173.3	---	120.0	---	28.3	---	321.6
United States	68.4	68.3	3.2	5.0	70.6	75.6	147.4	148.9
United Kingdom	62.7	57.2	30.4	26.9	38.0	36.0	129.6	119.9
France	<sup>i/</sup> 56.2	59.8	<sup>i/</sup> 11.2	9.2	<sup>i/</sup> 45.0	46.0	<sup>i/</sup> 112.4	115.0
Belgium	42.6	40.7	2.1	1.2	43.2	29.2	87.8	71.0
Germany	39.9	<sup>j/</sup> 34.2	3.0	2.2	71.6	<sup>j/</sup> 48.4	114.5	<sup>j/</sup> 84.8
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Milan	<sup>k/</sup> 66.7	62.6	<sup>k/</sup> 1.3	1.0	<sup>k/</sup> 29.9	33.3	<sup>k/</sup> 97.9	96.9

<sup>a/</sup> Per capita consumption in the Federal District of Buenos Aires. <sup>b/</sup> Year 1913.

<sup>c/</sup> Average for the years 1915-21. <sup>d/</sup> Bacon and hams only. Average years 1917-21.

<sup>e/</sup> Year 1910. <sup>f/</sup> Based on estimate of meat consumed in Denmark as estimated by Harold Faber in his study entitled Agricultural Production in Denmark published

in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society January 1924. <sup>g</sup> Average 1910-13.

<sup>h/</sup> Average for 10 years 1913-22. <sup>i/</sup> Year 1911. <sup>j</sup> Year 1924. <sup>k</sup> Year 1914.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

Prices

Prices of Argentine beef cattle have nearly doubled in the past year, probably because of the increased demand for frozen beef in Continental Europe. The March average price for the highest grade of steers was the equivalent of \$6.20 per 100 pounds live weight as compared with \$3.61 in March 1924. The present price is by coincidence almost exactly equal to the average March price of \$6.21 for the four war years, but is much below the inflated prices in 1919 and 1920. Cheaper grades of cattle have increased in value in at least equal proportion, although it is difficult to make accurate comparisons on account of the frequent changes in grade designations. The average March price of medium weight "Continental type" steers in the Liniers market, Buenos Aires, was \$5.46 per 100 pounds. Prices are now quoted in Argentina on a live weight basis, in paper centavos per kilo. The table below has been constructed by averaging the weekly prices for the Liniers market at Buenos Aires as quoted in the Review of the River Plate, converted at the average rate of exchange for the month. In actual practice the packing houses buy most of their cattle direct from the estancias and not through the Liniers market, but there is no way of obtaining the actual prices paid at private sales, and the Liniers Market price is therefore taken as the best available.

Prices of Argentine beef in London have also risen during the past year, but not as rapidly as cattle prices have increased. The March average price of chilled beef forequarters was \$15.25 per 100 pounds as compared with \$10.40 in March 1924, and an average March price in war years of \$20.17. The narrower margin between cattle and beef prices is of course due at least in part to the lower costs for freight and insurance this year as compared with war years. British beef prices dropped again in April, the average price with one week still missing being \$13.11 for Argentine chilled hindquarters, and \$8.49 for forequarters.

Prices of mutton and lamb on British markets were generally higher in April 1925 than in April last year, but the increases are smaller than the increases in beef prices. The price of best quality British lamb in London for the week ending April 23 was 43 1/2 cents a pound as compared with 39 1/4 cents in the corresponding week of 1923. Argentine frozen lamb, however, was quoted at 22 cents as compared with 16 1/4 cents in April last year. See page 583 for details.

## THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

SPECIAL STEERS FOR CHILLING: Prices per 100 pounds live weight,  
Buenos Aires.

Month	1909	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1913	1920					
Jan....	3.54	6.52	5.95	4.68	3.08	3.19	5.54
Feb....	3.58	6.59	5.95	4.53	3.25	3.40	5.54
Mar....	3.72	6.61	5.71	3.97	3.82	3.61	6.20
April...	3.82	6.65	5.41	3.30	4.06	3.50	
May....	3.89	6.59	4.40	3.31	3.83	3.56	
June....	3.90	6.37	4.10	3.90	3.56	3.76	
July....	4.02	6.68	3.69	4.41	3.62	4.51	
Aug....	4.19	7.07	4.12	4.50	3.36	4.93	
Sept....	4.34	7.41	4.74	4.24	3.82	5.15	
Oct....	4.51	7.50	4.96	3.84	4.10	5.95	
Nov....	4.41	6.93	4.90	3.30	3.48	5.62	
Dec....	4.00	6.63	4.39	3.25	3.23	5.42	
Av....	3.99	6.79	4.86	3.94	3.60	4.38	

Converted from quotations in paper pesos in the Review of the River Plate.

CHILLED BEEF: Prices per Pound of Hindquarters in London.

Month	1909	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1913	1920					
Jan....	9.43	19.91	[18.78	12.65	14.55	10.54	15.81
Feb....	9.62	19.52	19.36	11.02	12.46	12.60	14.79
Mar....	9.62	19.65	19.89]	11.49	11.27	10.40	15.24
April...	9.71	20.09	19.24	14.94	12.24	13.89	
May....	10.30	20.35	17.19	13.89	12.89	13.91	
June....	9.91	21.24	15.87	13.81	13.84	10.71	
July...	9.66	20.62	16.46	12.97	16.23	11.27	
Aug....	9.87	21.10	17.21	13.84	12.26	12.89	
Sept....	9.92	19.87	15.32	14.77	13.72	14.07	
Oct....	9.46	20.47	12.91	12.30	12.37	13.61	
Nov....	9.12	20.06	14.22	12.64	11.78	15.43	
Dec....	9.71	20.45	15.46	14.21	11.96	14.73	
Av....	9.69	20.32	16.83	13.25	12.96	12.83	

Compiled from British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Return of Market Prices.

[ ] Price Control, Jan. 1917 - March 1921. During price control the quotation is usually for frozen beef. When separate quotations were made for chilled beef the price was the same as for frozen beef.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Imports of frozen and chilled meats by source of supply,  
1913 and 1922-24.

Kind of meat and country of origin	1913	1922	1923	1924
<u>TOTAL MEATS, FROZEN AND CHILLED.</u>				
Argentina .....	916,634	1,012,396	1,280,334	1,295,498
New Zealand....	273,804	402,798	342,494	332,376
Australia.....	337,492	240,878	237,646	134,766
Uruguay.....	62,984a/	141,404	150,456	137,634
United States..	164	7,364	8,842	8,958
Other countries	22,296	35,036	46,596	52,160
Total.....	1,613,374	1,839,876	2,066,368	1,961,392
<u>CHILLED BEEF</u>				
Argentina.....	584,196	582,204	780,862	869,494
Uruguay .....	b/	87,548	72,460	59,182
Other countries	3,582	140	1,288	1,740
Total.....	587,778	669,892	854,610	930,416
<u>FROZEN BEEF</u>				
Argentina .....	219,056	270,000	304,066	248,880
Australia.....	150,916	130,658	95,198	84,104
New Zealand....	27,346	64,998	86,386	63,264
Uruguay .....	44,506	40,806	54,592	52,528
United States..	164	7,364	8,842	8,958
Other countries	734	16,838	18,520	15,638
Total.....	442,722	530,664	567,604	473,372
<u>FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB</u>				
New Zealand....	246,458	337,800	256,108	269,112
Argentina.....	113,382	160,192	195,406	177,124
Australia.....	186,576	110,220	142,448	50,662
Uruguay.....	18,478	13,050	23,404	25,924
Other countries	17,980	18,058	26,788	34,782
Total.....	582,874	639,320	644,154	557,604

Compiled from: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; 1913 and  
December 1924.

a/ Not including chilled beef.

b/ Included in other countries.

## CATTLE: Number in important beef exporting countries

Year	United States		Argen-	Austra-	Brazil	Nether-	Uruguay	New	Canada
	On farms	All cattle	tine	lia	lands	lands	Zealand	Zealand	Zealand
Pre-war	a/	b/	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	June	April	Jan.	June
	Mil-	Mil-	Mil-	Mil-	Mil-	Mil-	Mil-	Mil-	Mil-
	: lions	: lions	: lions	: lions	: lions	: lions	: lions	: lions	: lions
	c/ 61.6	c/ 60.5	d/ 25.9	c/ 11.5	f/ 30.7	g/ 2.1	h/ 8.2	e/ 1	g/ 3.0
1920	67.1	68.8	27.9	13.5	e/ 34.3	2.1	-	-	3.1
1921	65.6	67.2	23.1	14.4	-	-	-	-	3.1
1922	66.1	67.7	e/ 37.1	14.5	-	-	-	-	3.3
1923	67.3	68.9	-	14.5	11.4	1.1	-	-	3.5
1924	66.5	68.5	-	-	-	-	e/ 8.4	-	3.6

a/ Estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of animals on farms.

b/ Estimates made in the Bureau of Animal Industry by adjustment of the census figures to a January 1 basis and to include all animals in towns, villages, and ranges as well as on farms. The estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates have been used to obtain fluctuations between census years.

c/ Average 1909-13. d/ June 1914. e/ Census. f/ Year 1913. g/ Year 1915.

h/ April 1908. i/ April 1911.

## CATTLE: Number in certain beef-importing countries of Europe

Year	Republic of		United	France	Belgium	Republic of
	Germany	Kingdom	Kingdom	France	Belgium	Austria
	Dec.	June	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war a/...	b/ 18,476	c/ 11,849	d/ 15,338	d/ 1,925	d/ 2,356	
1920 .....	16,807	11,773	13,217	1,487	2,320	
1921 .....	16,791	11,893	13,343	1,515	-	
1922 .....	16,317	13,063	13,576	1,517	e/ 2,163	
1923 .....	f/ 16,691	g/ 11,979	13,749	1,603	-	
1924 .....	17,296	g/ 11,939	-	1,628	-	

a/ Present boundaries. b/ Year 1915. c/ Average 1909-13. d/ Year 1910.

e/ March 7, 1923. f/ October. g/ Excludes the Channel Islands which in 1923 had 16,244 cattle.

## CATTLE AND CALVES: Slaughterings in important beef exporting countries

Year	United States	Argentina	Neth-	erlands	Uruguay	New	Canada
	: Federal	: in freezing					
	: Total	: salting	: Argent-	: Aus-	: In-	: In-	: Home
	: In-	: a/	: and	: tina	: tralia	: spected	: and
	: spected		: preserved	: Total	: Total	: b/	: spected
			: meat works				: c/
Pre-	<u>Thousands</u>						
war	<u>d/</u> 9,633	<u>d/</u> 18,906	<u>e/</u> 1,691	<u>e/</u> 3,272	<u>d/</u> 1,572	<u>f/</u> 485	<u>d/</u> 914
1920	12,667	21,303	1,715	3,075	1,538	675	759
1921	11,516	20,042	1,550	3,287	1,649	503	717
1922	12,859	21,511	2,231	4,873	1,907	726	1,111
1923	13,663	22,707	3,338	6,651	---	596	973
1924	14,528	23,866	4,321	---	---	---	913
First							
2 mos.							
1924	2,200		h/ 684			h/ 119	
1925	2,284		h/ 629			h/ 125	

a/ Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. Ratios are established for slaughter other than that under federal inspection which are subject to changes due to more recent data from census and other sources. b/ In addition there was an average of 14,155 slaughtered on account of disease in 1910-13; 49,265 in 1920; 34,364 in 1921; 45,337 in 1922 and 27,885 in 1923. c/ For years ending Mar. 31 of years following.

d/ Average 1909-13. e/ Average 1912-13. f/ Year 1910.

g/ Figures supplied by Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, February 25, 1925 and designated as unofficial. h/ At frigorificos only. Compiled by the Camara Sub Productos Ganaderos de la Bolsa de Comercio and published in the Review of the River Plante.

## CATTLE AND CALVES: Slaughterings in certain beef importing countries

Year	Germany	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Republic of Austria
	inspected	Kingdom	France	home and inspected	b/
		total	a/		
Pre-war c/	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
...	d/ 6,929	e/ 3,302	3,251	f/ 758	g/ 1,019
1920	3,323	h/ 2,942	2,612	185	---
1921	5,862	h/ 2,973	3,018	586	i/ 515
1922	6,258	h/ 3,016	3,204	776	---
1923	4,680	h/ 2,994	2,993	625	---
1924	6,682	h/ 2,997	j/ 2,726	---	k/ 755

a/ Average 1909-13 slaughterings in municipal slaughter houses of all France. Subsequent years based on Paris slaughterings which in 1909-13 averaged 23 per cent of the cattle and 15 per cent of the calves slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. b/ Estimates furnished by Dr. Thalmayer, Court Counselor for Austria. c/ Present boundaries. d/ Year 1913. e/ Average agricultural years 1909-10 to 1913-14. f/ Year 1912. g/ Year 1910. h/ Based on estimate of Weddel and Co. that 25 per cent of cattle are available for slaughter each year. i/ Average 1919-21. j/ Based on 9 months Paris slaughterings. k/ Average 1922-24.

## BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in important beef exporting countries a/

Year	United States	Argentina, in freezing	Australia	Uruguay	New Zealand	Home	Canada
	Federal Total	salting and inspec- b/	total	tralia	Inspected	Inspec- c/	and
		preserved meat works			total	ted	Inspec- d/
						ted	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war	e/ 4,108	e/ 7,039	f/ 1,196	f/ 2,312	e/ 469	221	g/ 426
1920...	b/ 4,741	7,062	1,079	1,934	395	293	650
1921...	4,453	6,915	1,035	2,196	764	362	656
1922...	4,969	7,502	1,397	3,051		564	279
1923...	5,129	7,747	c/ 2,103	4,190		493	329
1924...	5,328	8,000	2,183			463	663
							669

a/ Excluding the Netherlands and Brazil for which data are lacking.

b/ As estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

c/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weight.

d/ For years ending March 31 of years following.

e/ Average 1909-13. f/ Average 1912-13. g/ Year 1910. h/ Estimated annual average production 1914-15 to 1920-21.

## BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in certain beef importing countries.

Year	Germany	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Republic of Austria
	inspected production	total	home and inspected		
	a/	production	a/		c/
	b/				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war	d/ e/ 2,104	f/ 1,714	1,135	g/ 316	251
1920 ....	735	1,653	955	152	
1921 ....	1,562	1,496	1,051	203	135
1922 ....	1,680	1,523	1,150	265	
1923 ....	1,159	1,584	1,129	218	
1924 ....	1,750	h/ 1,622	1,032	---	177

a/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights.

b/ For agricultural years ending May 31.

c/ Estimates furnished by Dr. Thalmayer Court Counselor for Austria. The pre-war figure is for 1910, excluding Burgenland. The figure given for 1921 is an average for 1919-1921 excluding Burgenland and the figure for 1924 is an estimated average for the years 1922-26 including Burgenland.

d/ In present boundaries. e/ Year 1913. f/ Average 1910-14 of years ending May 31. g/ Year 1912. h/ Preliminary.

## SHEEP: Number in important mutton exporting countries

Year	: Argent-	: Aus-	: New	: Nether-	: Uruguay	: Canada
	: tine	: tralia	: Zealand	: lands	:	:
	: Dec.	: Dec.	: April	: June	: April	: June
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
Pre-war	:a/ 43,225	:b/ 89,008	:b/ 23,938	:c/ 842	:d/ 26,286	:b/ 2,332
1920 ...	: 45,996	: 77,898	: 23,920	:	:	: 3,721
1921 ...	: 46,134	: 82,226	: 23,285	:e/ 668	:	: 3,676
1922 ...	:e/ 36,209	: 78,803	: 22,222	:	:	: 3,264
1923 ...	:	:	: 23,081	:	:	: 2,754
1924 ...	:	:	: 23,776	:	:e/ 14,514	: 2,685
a/ June 1914.		b/ Average 1909-13.	c/ Year 1913.	d/ Year 1908.	e/ Census.	

## SHEEP: Number in important mutton importing countries

Year	: United States	: United	:	:	:	:
	: On farms: All	: Kingdom	: France	: Germany	: Belgium	: Sweden
	: Jan. 1 a/	: incl. Isle	:	:	:	:
	: Jan. 1 b/	: of Man &	:	:	:	:
	:	: Channel	:	:	:	:
	:	: Islands	:	:	:	:
	:	:	: June	: Dec.	: Dec.	: June
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
Pre-war	c/d/ 53,202	d/ 44,620	d/ 30,016	e/ 16,176	e/ 4,988	f/ 189
1920 ...	: 39,025	: 39,500	: 23,404	: 9,406	: 6,150	: 1,562
1921 ...	: 37,452	: 37,900	: 24,275	: 9,600	: 5,891	:
1922 ...	: 36,327	: 36,800	: 23,761	: 9,782	: 5,566	:
1923 ...	: 37,223	: 37,700	:h/ 24,080	: 9,925	i/ 6,104	:
1924 ...	: 38,300	: 38,800	:h/ 25,367	:	: 5,717	:
1925 ...	: 39,134	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of animals on farms.

b/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry by adjustment of the Census figures to a January 1 basis and including all animals in towns, villages and ranges as well as on farms. The estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates have been used to obtain fluctuations between Census years.

c/ Within present boundaries. d/ Average 1909-13. In the United States the first figure is based on the census including lambs as of April 15 whereas the second figure is adjusted to the basis of January 1. e/ Year 1913.

f/ Year 1910. g/ Estimated average 1913-14. h/ Excludes Channel Islands which in 1922 had 179 sheep. i/ October

## SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughterings in important mutton exporting countries a/

Year	Argentina		Australia		New Zealand		Uruguay		Canada	
	In freezing	Salting and preserved	Total	Total	Inspected	Inspected	Total	Total	Total	
	b/	b/	b/	b/	c/	c/	b/	b/	b/	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Pre-war	d/ 3,003	d/ 8,089	e/ 14,289	e/ 4,542	e/ 638	f/ 938				
1920	3,277	5,006	10,844	8,179	528	1,493				
1921	3,794	5,749	12,447	9,212	707	1,569				
1922	4,769	6,356	14,823	7,459	690	1,385				
1923	4,436	5,490	---	8,001	g/ 807	1,213				
1924	4,429	---	---	---	g/ 662	1,188				

a/ The Netherlands has been omitted as no estimates of slaughterings of sheep and lambs are available. b/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weight. c/ For years ending March 31, of years following. d/ Average 1912-13. e/ Average 1909-13. f/ Year 1910. g/ Figures supplied by Consul O. Gaylord March, February 25, 1925 and designated as unofficial.

## SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughterings in important mutton importing countries

Year	United States		United Kingdom		France		Germany		Belgium	
	Inspected	Total	g/	Total	b/	Inspected	Total			
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Pre-war	g/ 13,231	c/ 17,167	d/ 12,007	c/ 5,819	g/ 1,967	f/ 266				
1920	10,982	14,030	g/ 9,363	2,915	724	131				
1921	13,005	16,673	g/ 9,709	4,064	2,092	156				
1922	10,939	14,048	g/ 9,504	3,895	1,770	170				
1923	11,529	14,816	g/ 9,632	3,974	1,022	120				
1924	11,991	15,396	g/ 10,147	3,927	1,817	---				
First										
2 mos.										
1924	1,995									
1925	1,845									

a/ Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. b/ For the average 1909-13 the number of sheep and goats slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. For subsequent years the estimates are based on Paris slaughterings which during the years 1909-13 averaged approximately 83 per cent of the number slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. c/ Average 1909-13. d/ Average agricultural years ending May 31, 1909-10 to 1913-14 as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. e/ Year 1913. f/ Year 1912. g/ Based on estimate of Weddel and Co. in the Review of the Frozen Meat Trade 1924 that 40 per cent of the sheep in the United Kingdom are available for slaughter. h/ Based on Paris slaughterings during first 9 months of 1924 on the assumption that they represented the same percentage of the total that they did in 1923.

## MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in important mutton exporting countries a/

Year	Argentina							
	In freezing							
	salting and preserved	Argentina	Australia	New Zealand	Uruguay	Canada		
	meat works	Total	Total	Inspected	Inspected	Total		
	b/	b/	c/	c/	b/			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
Pre-war	d/	175	d/	237	---	e/	335	e/
							32	f/
								62
1920 ..		171		260	---			
1921 ..		196		299	g/	469		
1922 ..		263		350	---			
1923 ..	b/	248		307	---			
1924 ..		173	---	---	---			

a/ Netherlands omitted as no data are available.

b/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weight.

c/ For years ending March 31. d/ Average 1912-13. e/ Average 1909-13.

f/ Year 1910. (g) Average production 1915-1921.

## MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in important mutton importing countries

Year	United States		United	c				
	Inspected	Total a/	Kingdom	France	Germany	Belgium		
	Inspected	Total b/	c/		Inspected	b/	Total	
	Million pounds							
Pre-war	a/d/	534	d/	693	e/	719	d/	215
								f/
								96
								g/
								15
1920 ..		413		528		542		108
1921 ..		493		600		459		150
1922 ..		418		534		551		144
1923 ..		446		569	h/	513		147
1924 ..		456		538				145

a/ As estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

b/ For agricultural years ending May 31.

c/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights.

d/ Average 1909-13. e/ Average 1910-14 years ending May 31.

f/ Year 1913. g/ Year 1912. h/ Average 1920-24.

## SWINE: Number in principal pork exporting countries

	United States	United States	Denmark	Netherlands	Canada	Sweden	Brazil	Argentina
Date on farms	all cattle	Jan. 1	July					
	a/	b/			May	June	June	Sept.
								Dec.
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	<u>c/</u> 60,908	<u>c/</u> 60,920	<u>c/d/</u> 2,715	<u>e/</u> 1,260	<u>c/</u> 3,240	<u>f/</u> 1,023	<u>g/</u> 18,401	<u>h/i/</u> 2,901
1920	59,344	62,000	1,116	---	3,517	1,011	<u>i/</u> 16,169	3,237
1921	56,097	58,600	1,430	1,519	3,905	---	---	3,221
1922	58,327	60,700	1,899	---	3,916	---	---	<u>i/</u> 1,437
1923	68,427	71,300	2,855	---	4,405	---	---	---
1924	66,130	68,200	2,362	---	5,069	---	---	---
1925	54,234	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a/ Estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the number of swine on farms.

b/ Estimate made in Bureau of Animal Industry by adjustment of the census figures to a January 1 basis and to include all animals in towns, villages and ranges as well as on farms. The estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates have been used to obtain the fluctuations between census years.

c/ Average 1909-13 inclusive. d/ Estimate for present territory. e/ Year 1910.

f/ Estimated average 1913-14. g/ Year 1912. h/ June 1914. i/ Census.

## SWINE: Number in principal pork importing countries

	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Czechoslovakia	Austria	Belgium	Norway	Italy
Year	June	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	April
Pre-war	<u>a/b/</u> 3,813	<u>c/</u> 22,533	<u>c/</u> 7,529	<u>d/e/</u> 2,516	<u>d/</u> 1,932	<u>d/</u> 1,533	<u>f/</u> 158	<u>g/</u> 2,685
1920	3,116	14,179	4,941	<u>e/</u> 2,201	---	977	127	---
1921	3,639	15,818	5,166	---	---	976	---	---
1922	3,495	14,679	5,196	---	1,334	1,139	---	---
1923	<u>h/</u> 4,149	<u>i/</u> 17,226	5,406	---	<u>j/</u> 1,473	1,176	---	---
1924	<u>h/</u> 4,505	16,844	---	---	---	1,139	---	---

a/ Present boundaries. b/ Average 1910-14 inclusive. c/ Year 1913. d/ Year 1910.

e/ No official estimate was made of hogs over 1 year, exclusive of boars and sows, for 1920. Assuming that the percentage decrease in this class was the same as that for all other swine an estimate for hogs over one year old has been made and included in the 1920 figure. f/ December 31, 1907.

g/ April, 1908. Estimated for present boundaries. The latest post-war estimate is 1918 when it is estimated that there were approximately 2,500,000 in the present territory. h/ Excludes Channel Islands which in 1922 had 4,260 swine.

i/ Estimate for October 1, 1923 not comparable with other years. Subtracting total estimated slaughterings for Oct. and Nov. from this figure would leave approximately 15,832,000 on December 1, 1923. j/ March 1923.

## SWINE: Slaughtered in principal exporting countries a/

Date	United States	Denmark	Canada	Brazil	Argentina
	Federal	Slaughtering	Home and	(Sao Paulo)	Slaughterings
	Inspected	in export	Inspected	in meat	works
	Slaughter	Slaughter	Slaughter		
	Houses				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war....	b/ 31,759	c/ 2,503	d/ 4,280	---	e/ 13
1920 .....	38,019	930	4,334	77	334
1921 .....	38,982	1,641	5,297	53	287
1922 .....	43,114	2,215	5,382	51	291
1923 .....	53,334	3,414	6,056	200	140
1924 .....	52,873	4,024	6,942	---	120

a/ Netherlands and Sweden are omitted from this table although important exporting countries as no data are available for slaughterings. b/ Average 1909-13 inclusive.

c/ Average 1911-14 inclusive. d/ Year 1910. e/ Average 1912-15 inclusive.

## SWINE: Slaughtered in principal pork importing countries a/

Date	United	Germany		Belgium	Norway
	Kingdom		France	Austria	Home and
	Total	Inspected			Inspected
	Slaughter	Slaughter	b/	Slaughter	Slaughter
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war c/d/	5,420	e/ 16,429	f/ 2,096	g/ 1,043	h/ 1,479
1920 .....	---	3,024	1,211	---	864
1921 .....	---	6,927	1,989	---	1,512
1922 .....	---	6,925	1,909	---	1,067
1923 .....	---	5,530	1,594	---	1,139
1924 .....	---	10,182	i/ 1,350	j/ 915	---

a/ Czechoslovakia and Italy important importing countries, not included as data are not available for these countries.

b/ For the years 1909-13 the number slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. For subsequent years the estimates are based on slaughtering at the Paris slaughter houses which in 1911, 1912 and 1913 amounted to approximately 23 per cent of the numbers slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. c/ Present boundaries. d/ Estimate average for agricultural years ending May 31, 1910-14 as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. e/ Year 1913.

f/ Average 1909-13 inclusive. g/ Estimates of Austrian Court Counselor, Dr. Thalmayer for 1910 excluding Burgenland and an average for 1922-26 including Burgenland. h/ Year 1912. i/ Average 1911-13 inclusive. j/ Estimated from slaughterings at Paris for first 9 months on the assumption that in 1924 they represented the same percentage of the total as they did in 1923.

## PORK: Estimated production in principal exporting countries a/

Year:	United States	Denmark	Canada	Sweden	Brazil	Argentina
	Federal	Total	Principal	Home and inspected	(Sao Paulo)	Production in meat works
	Inspected	c/	for ex- port	inspect- ed	com- mercial	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war:	-	d/ 6,938: e/ f/ 275	g/ 467	-	-	h/ 2
1920:	-	8,171: f/ 103	638	25	13	57
1921:	6,723	8,451: 183	699	41: f/	9	45
1922:	7,419	9,152: 244	710	41: f/	9	46
1923:	9,182	11,143: 366	799	57: f/	34: f/	24
1924:	8,820	10,609: f/ 443	916	-	-	15

a/ The Netherlands, an important pork exporting country has been omitted on account of lack of data on production.  
 b/ As estimated by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
 c/ Total production, excluding lard as estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Ratios have been established for slaughter other than inspected, which are subject to changes due to more recent data from census and other sources. d/ Average 1909-13. e/ Average 1911-14.  
 f/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights.  
 g/ Year 1910. h/ Average 1912-13 inclusive.

## PORK: Estimated production in principal importing countries a/

Date	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Austria	Belgium	Norway
	Total	b/ Inspected	c/	inspected	Home and inspected	Inspected
	Production	Production	c/	d/	production	production
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war	e/ f/ 867: g/ 3,072: h/	319:	98: i/	296:	-	-
1920.....	549:	414:	184:	-	168:	16
1921.....	663:	949:	302:	-	247:	15
1922.....	894:	1,267:	290:	-	218:	15
1923.....	820:	1,119:	242:	-	236:	-
1924.....	941:	1,975:	236:	83:	-	-

a/ Czechoslovakia and Italy, important importing countries, excluded as data are not available for these countries. b/ Agricultural years ending May 31.  
 c/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights. d/ Estimate of Austrian Court Counselor, Dr. Thalmayer for 1910, excluding Burgenland and an average for 1922-26, including Burgenland. e/ In post-war boundaries.  
 f/ Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 inclusive. g/ Year 1913. h/ Average 1909-13.  
 i/ Year 1912.

BEEF, FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN: Net imports and exports of principal countries, 1909-1924

Year ending December 31	Net imports			Net exports		
	France	Germany	United Kingdom	Denmark	Nether- lands	United States
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1909.....a/	3,257	25,144	687,736	32,118	36,916	93,742
1910.....a/	3,783	34,815	785,736	35,659	34,504	55,539
1911.....a/	1,267	39,460	824,443	26,302	32,542	28,782
1912.....a/	2,042	78,838	896,652	56,865	38,036	9,026
1913.....a/	7,114	66,524	1,030,771	32,826	32,915:b/	28,972
1914.....	28,032	--	990,592	36,702	29,097:b/	222,897
1915.....	379,988	--	963,389	48,884	44,563	144,224
1916.....	458,586	--	789,826	34,220	33,297	142,204
1917.....	412,310	--	681,796	35,370	3,735	194,347
1918.....	473,394	--	844,055	21,337	42	491,002
1919.....	501,110	--	721,237	17,730:b/	343	135,965
1920.....	236,018	143,268	1,032,708	38,670:b/	8,486	39,467
1921.....	107,764:c/	26,228	1,241,744	16,496:b/	45,488:b/	22,057
1922.....	69,551	56,448	1,135,797	44,986:b/	27,203:b/	32,783
1923.....	99,434	108,229	1,410,000	28,217:b/	27,203:b/	15,970
1924.....	187,169	180,267	1,366,743	8,406:b/	41,363:b/	15,473
				Net exports		
	Canada	Argentina	Brazil	Uruguay	Australia	New Zealand
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1909.....	--	464,460	--	12,524	71,131	54,590
1910.....	--	559,325	--	20,720	109,421	57,093
1911.....	874	689,674	--	16,933	108,774	27,307
1912.....	815	755,849	--	44,847	142,186	30,803
1913.....	7,584	807,388	--	109,268	218,911	30,636
1914.....	15,558	813,427	--	153,016	292,056	69,927
1915.....	27,544	799,694	18,770	215,115	114,655	86,477
1916.....	41,609	942,907	74,209	157,568	242,040	112,071
1917.....	69,713	870,458	146,500	150,522	180,222	99,740
1918.....	124,101	1,092,631	133,397	106,247	119,938	81,960
1919.....	105,710	883,452	113,831	176,019	120,940	86,991
1920.....	62,044	917,784	134,255	215,181	179,618	84,883
1921.....	32,167	859,260	129,689	161,496	124,158	102,691
1922.....	26,115	893,006	66,664	--	152,925	57,759
1923.....	22,434	1,195,341	169,377	--	105,184	83,387
1924.....	22,876	1,667,163:d/	161,628	--	--	75,733

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Net exports.

b/ Net imports.

c/ Eight months, May-December.

d/ Ten months. Includes a little other than beef.

MUTTON, FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN: Net imports and exports of principal countries, 1909-1924.

Year end- ing Dec. 31:	Net imports:					
	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909....:a/	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,894
1910....:a/	82:	366:	604,406:a/	1,997:		2,617
1911....:	339:	200:	596,968:a/	2,574:		3,359
1912....:	875:	365:	562,411:a/	5,076:		5,298
1913....:	575:	1,522:	596,992:a/	4,236:		5,352
1914....:	6,098:	--:	582,370:	16,029:		3,138
1915....:	20,177:	--:	527,280:	7,648:		2,822
1916....:	29,079:	--:	407,360:	11,977:		2,597
1917....:	35,040:	--:	287,211:	2,762:		1,164
1918....:	29,830:	--:	233,425:a/	1,023:		4,530
1919....:	62,000:	--:	455,580:	5,200:a/		193
1920....:	36,452:	2,770:	694,150:	97,593:a/		1,253
1921....:	22,628:c/	2,029:	754,749:	17,880:a/		2,162
1922....:	13,616:	2,814:	648,497:	10,491:a/		2,627
1923....:	19,965:	2,752:	652,283:	3,128:a/		357
1924....:	24,225:	2,312:	565,948:	721:		445
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Net exports						
	Nether- Denmark	Argen- lands	Australia		New Zealand	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909....:	290:	25,527:	146,595:	116,915:	222,726	
1910....:	361:	19,780:	165,570:	190,228:	227,365	
1911....:	226:	15,476:	189,411:	129,568:	211,595	
1912....:	329:	21,012:	154,708:	115,366:	248,569	
1913....:	201:	15,038:	101,253:	204,919:	246,363	
1914....:	184:	19,844:	129,384:	193,264:	280,324	
1915....:	306:	25,094:	77,250:	38,333:	302,218	
1916....:	365:	4,562:	113,136:	66,311:	251,245	
1917....:	--:	4,125:	87,787:	19,174:	169,644	
1918....:	--:	2:	111,145:	59,672:	139,575	
1919....:	274:	5,234:	125,131:	246,957:	329,693	
1920....:	807:	6,839:	122,446:	54,393:	423,000	
1921....:	40:	9,001:	145,118:	91,712:	375,946	
1922....:	132:	16,186:	180,103:	167,579:	331,288	
1923....:	211:	14,061:	178,784:	59,805:	249,954	
1924....:	60:	17,439:	182,353:	--:	278,426	
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official records.

a/ Net exports.

b/ Less than 500 pounds.

c/ Eight months, May-December.

BACON, HAMS AND SHOULDERS: Net imports and exports of principal countries,  
1909-1924

Year ending December 31:	Net imports						
	France		Germany		Switzer- land		United Kingdom
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....	4,559:	514:	1,050:	631,546:	4,632:		
1910.....	2,687: <sup>a/</sup>	368:	1,063:	499,926:	3,678:		
1911.....	16,158: <sup>a/</sup>	950:	1,345:	637,225:	4,370:		
1912.....	19,399:	4,427:	1,378:	604,235:	4,909:		
1913.....	10,467:	1,950:	1,078:	625,675:	5,299:		
1914.....	10,807:	---	547:	653,300:	4,375:		
1915.....	66,037:	---	202:	835,266:	5,188:		
1916.....	77,708:	---	723:	997,645:	5,877:		
1917.....	105,039:	---	175:	863,145:	4,541:		
1918.....	112,243:	---	34:	1,336,274:	4,370:		
1919.....	306,476:	---	749:	1,010,482:	9,033:		
1920.....	61,248:	183,102:	789:	631,007:	23,458:		
1921.....	16,462:	68,250:	680:	699,256:	14,336:		
1922.....	7,769:	57,874:	425:	813,351:	4,430:		
1923.....	33,119:	87,375:	532:	1,020,815:	6,745:		
1924.....	32,845:	60,126:	---	995,650:	---		
Net exports							
	Nether- lands				United States	Canada	Australia
	Denmark	lands	Russia	Sweden	States	Canada	Australia
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....	205,293:	3,469:	6,743:	2,243:	408,317:	47,384:	151
1910.....	207,867:	5,780:	15,415:	3,759:	259,451:	45,423:	1,400
1911.....	245,864:	7,105:	18,764:	5,807:	387,727:	60,173:	2,137
1912.....	263,450: <sup>b/</sup>	1,293:	19,663:	7,792:	368,080:	30,555:	1,879
1913.....	272,144:	21,924:	23,004:	6,897:	384,213:	18,249:	1,720
1914.....	314,666:	43,455:	13,413:	20,733:	318,783:	59,647:	1,112
1915.....	246,804:	31,380:	883:	17,247:	788,584:	158,719:	131
1916.....	195,154:	59,770:	---	6,970:	879,796:	187,637:	915
1917.....	157,917:	27,844:	---	10,658:	821,274:	211,684:	5,063
1918.....	5,489:	128:	---	1,645:	1,640,133:	120,500:	5,594
1919.....	554: <sup>b/</sup>	52,053:	---	55,340:	1,784,447:	244,004:	3,026
1920.....	87,988: <sup>b/</sup>	28,417:	---	15,438:	821,163:	99,288:	3,099
1921.....	186,654:	10,406:	---	15,251:	647,680:	93,861:	2,688
1922.....	244,907:	8,133:	---	6,848:	631,452:	94,597:	1,722
1923.....	376,983: <sup>b/</sup>	10,340:	---	15,007:	828,890:	93,620:	--
1924.....	9/433,729:	3,591:	---	d/	637,980:	110,550:	--

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Net exports.

b/ Net imports.

c/ Includes all pork meat.

d/ Pork not separated.

PORK (FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN): Net imports and exports of principal countries, 1909-1924

Year ending December 31	Net imports					United Kingdom	
	Belgium	France	Germany	Switzerland			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1909.....:a/	1,815:	105	22,551	5,168		47,986	
1910.....:a/	1,023:a/	6,670	8,117	3,907		53,750	
1911.....:a/	3,477:	14,001	2,687	14,583		50,728	
1912.....:a/	2,294:	9,497	28,880	22,082		35,027	
1913.....:a/	1,897:	1,716	35,695	12,489		55,358	
1914.....:	--:	903	--	7,461		96,455	
1915.....:	--:a/	14	--	3		30,162	
1916.....:	--:	2,079	--:a/	138		32,847	
1917.....:	--:	9,128	--:a/	102		18,015	
1918.....:	--:	7,136	--:	46		11,150	
1919.....:	63:	6,449	--:	60		15,220	
1920.....:	261:	6,407	14,441	4,759		52,705	
1921.....:a/	825:	4,701	25,618	6,159		65,779	
1922.....:	10,796:	25,680	13,779	a/ 1,050		74,408	
1923.....:	3,973:	45,433	18,579	219		112,037	
1924.....:a-b/	1,932:	76,670	55,358	--		112,523	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Net exports						
	:United						
	Denmark	Nether- lands	Russia	Sweden	States	Canada	Argentina
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....:	3,352	66,686	6,557	--	2,417	--	--
1910.....:	1,203	52,070	7,067	--	907	--	--
1911.....:	2,198	64,415	5,988	--	2,232	464	--
1912.....:	12,486	53,103	9,091	14,124	2,608	c/ 229	--
1913.....:	2,547	79,010	8,276	4,776	2,924	497	--
1914.....:c/	1,972	109,854	5,869	7,660	c/ 17701	16,981	736
1915.....:	32,728	97,827	4,453	18,263	20,732	6,134	1,969
1916.....:	29,919	34,693	1,011	20,418	54,157	c/ 44,629	2,965
1917.....:	15,983	6,469	--	6,542	46,792	c/ 89,156	1,684
1918.....:	79:c/	1	--:c/	11	9,911	34,218	2,269
1919.....:	622	8,583	--:c/	15	23,998	c/ 42,558	9,915
1920.....:	4,580	3,238	--	2,345	36,764	c/ 10,401	27,485
1921.....:c/	3,694	39,344	--	6,416	55,267	c/ 32,610	16,012
1922.....:c/	3,269	62,348	--	5,433	26,156	c/ 33,973	16,879
1923.....:	5,343	73,563	--	5,965	53,590	c/ 23,478	4,020
1924.....:	--	143,519	--:d/	--	27,120	c/ 2,080	254
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Net exports.

b/ To November 9.

c/ Net imports.

d/ Pork not separately classified.

LARD: Net imports and exports of principal countries,  
1909-1924

Year ending December 31	Net imports							
	Belgium	Germany	France	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	Cuba	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1909.....	6,944:	206,606: <sup>a/</sup>	9,153:	3,583:	3,164:	196,576:	57,549	
1910.....	4,142:	128,638: <sup>a/</sup>	16,821:	1,616:	2,413:	162,051:	60,708	
1911.....	10,974:	212,723:	17,116:	2,065:	4,591:	202,992:	59,485	
1912.....	7,371:	233,810:	15,220:	1,542:	4,416:	199,450:	63,745	
1913.....	7,255:	236,708:	1,894:	1,486:	3,651:	223,908:	67,984	
1914.....	--:	--:	5,848:	825:	2,925:	196,567:	64,631	
1915.....	--:	--:	17,719:	2,811:	8,497:	244,890:	69,796	
1916.....	--:	--:	29,371:	1,751:	5,819:	215,026:	68,289	
1917.....	--:	--:	43,537:	79:	8,732:	162,072:	55,615	
1918.....	--:	--:	42,345:	74:	14,325:	307,181:	62,419	
1919..... <sup>a/</sup>	25,501:	--:	90,751:	22,119:	27,131:	229,139:	55,184	
1920.....	14,283:	272,016:	74,155:	6,125:	14,178:	155,234:	76,645	
1921.....	28,665:	322,070:	56,544:	5,923:	18,075:	250,454:	88,381	
1922.....	27,928:	143,354:	47,894:	7,371:	12,608:	255,942:	90,454	
1923.....	23,231:	274,749:	62,932:	7,095:	15,131:	269,546:	96,712	
1924..... <sup>b/</sup>	17,335:	292,656:	47,043:	6,640:	--:	276,165:	--	
	Net exports							
	Nether- lands	United States	Brazil	Austra- lia				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			
1909..... <sup>c/</sup>	10,590: <sup>c/</sup>	14,421:	458,261: <sup>c/</sup>	1,250:	1,259:			
1910.....	4,704:	2,579:	368,832: <sup>c/</sup>	127:	2,306:			
1911.....	6,217: <sup>c/</sup>	25,910:	552,430: <sup>c/</sup>	127:	3,012:			
1912.....	8,439: <sup>c/</sup>	51,395:	495,093: <sup>c/</sup>	674:	1,296:			
1913.....	8,843: <sup>c/</sup>	11,641:	536,180: <sup>c/</sup>	397:	3,395:			
1914.....	15,441:	3,208:	438,016: <sup>c/</sup>	453: <sup>d/</sup>	1,219:			
1915.....	3,572: <sup>c/</sup>	55,312:	451,286: <sup>c/</sup>	130: <sup>c-d/</sup>	3,531:			
1916.....	13,816: <sup>c/</sup>	29,565:	426,660: <sup>c/</sup>	172: <sup>d/</sup>	1,273:			
1917.....	4,677:	329:	372,721:	22,502: <sup>d/</sup>	1,458:			
1918..... <sup>c/</sup>	44:	7:	548,818:	29,254: <sup>d/</sup>	5,987:			
1919..... <sup>c/</sup>	5,052: <sup>c/</sup>	3,995:	760,902:	44,140: <sup>d/</sup>	7,909:			
1920.....	597:	8,105:	612,250:	24,597: <sup>d/</sup>	5,075:			
1921.....	3,446:	16,919:	368,942:	11,456: <sup>d/</sup>	2,793:			
1922.....	2,868:	24,520:	766,950:	4,334: <sup>d/</sup>	352:			
1923.....	10,928:	40,399: <sup>c/</sup>	1,035,362:	31,951:	--:			
1924.....	15,175:	63,839:	944,095: <sup>e/</sup>	2,136:	--:			

Compiled from official sources.

<sup>a/</sup> Net exports.<sup>b/</sup> To November 9.<sup>c/</sup> Net imports.<sup>d/</sup> Year beginning July 1.<sup>e/</sup> Ten months.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 9, 1923-24 and 1924-25

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 9, 1924-25

Commodity	July 1	July 1	Week ending			
	May 10	May 9	April 18	April 25	May 2	May 9
	1923-24	1924-25 a/	1925	1925	1925	1925
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat.....	72,440	180,873:b/	2,796:b/	1,909:b/	1,818:b/	1,563
Wheat flour .....	c/ 63,284:c/	51,552:	--:	--:	--:	--
Rye .....	12,799:	44,796:	2,269:	2,107:	4,083:	2,378
Corn .....	19,335:	8,824:	240:	426:	77:	1,960
Oats .....	1,079:	6,667:	214:	198:	442:	517
Barley .....	10,464:	19,052:	300:	203:	218:	447
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders,						
inc. Wiltshire sides:	236,390:	2,004:	849:	2,306:	1,934	
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides .....	222,432:	8,900:	4,807:	4,341:	3,748	
Lard .....	669,978:	7,171:	7,233:	9,643:	11,781	
Pickled pork.....	22,254:	197:	166:	251:	225	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to March 31, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

c/ July 1-March 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports. In terms of bushels of wheat.

APPLES: Weekly Exports from the United States and Canada.

Destination	Week Ending		Season 1921-24 to		Season 1924-25 to	
	May 2, 1925	May 2, 1924	May 2, 1924	May 2, 1925	May 2, 1925	May 2, 1925
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Liverpool..	2,080	3,132	1,148,172	1,874,249:	952,421:	1,060,459
London.....	380	--:	559,209	1,107,924:	536,073:	1,334,195
Glasgow....	--:	1,728	416,136	664,602:	334,563:	791,310
Manchester.	--:	--:	377,795	191,264:	267,067:	147,624
Southampton	--:	3,132	189,157	471,155:	104,399:	347,236
Other British ports.....	--:	--:	270,452	299,764:	224,490:	129,039
Total						
Great Britain	2,460	7,992	2,910,918	4,108,958:	2,419,013:	3,809,863
Scandinavia	--:	--:	125,204	500,481:	94,578:	290,739
Other Ports	--:	--:	51,010	775,622:	98,072:	646,919
Grand Total:	2,460	7,992	3,187,132	5,385,061:	2,611,663:	4,647,520

Compiled for the Weekly Reports of the International Apple Shippers' Association.

## BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York

(By Weekly Cable)

Market	May 1,	May 8,	May 15,
	1925	1925	1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, official quotation a/...	38.51	37.58	37.00
New York, 92 score ..... a/...	42.00	42.00	44.00
London:			
Danish .....	40.67	39.63	39.22
Dutch, unsalted .....	38.51	38.77	38.78
Irish .....	-----	36.82	36.83
Irish, unsalted .....	-----	38.55	38.55
New Zealand .....	36.78	37.25	36.83
New Zealand, unsalted .....	37.43	37.90	38.57
Australian .....	34.61	34.87	35.10
Australian, unsalted .....	35.26	35.52	35.97
Argentine, unsalted .....	31.58 - 34.61	32.49 - 34.65	32.93 - 33.37
Siberian .....	30.72 - 32.45	31.19 - 32.92	31.63 - 32.93

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

a/ Thursday price.

## EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week Ending		
		April 29	May 6	May 13
<u>GERMANY:</u>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	58,406	37,357	50,955
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.97	12.97	13.45
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	17.33	17.44	17.99
Prices of margarine, Berlin ....	"	13.20	13.29	13.29
<u>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</u>				
Hogs, certain markets, England..	Number	13,584	11,714	11,503
Hogs, purchases, Ireland .....	"	13,623	15,677	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	20.45	19.91	19.92
Canadian " .....	"	20.88	20.78	21.65
Danish " .....	"	24.33	24.46	25.77
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/				
Mutton, frozen .....	Carcasses	106,290	120,955	
Lamb, " .....	"	150,192	103,410	
Beef, " .....	Quarters	53,446	33,217	
Beef, chilled .....	"	117,145	113,439	
<u>DENMARK:</u>				
Exports of bacon a/c/.....	1,000 lbs.	8,400	7,900	

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce.

b/ Week ending Saturday following date indicated.

c/ Week ending Friday following date indicated.

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